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## SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

Politeness to Servants and Even the Street Beggars.

From what we saw and from what happened to us I made up a page of Spanish etiquette. It is probably not correct, but I offer it as the result of our experiences. Other people may have had different impressions. If you are of the female sex never wear a short skirt, a sailor or English walking hat unless you are willing to have people stare at you and sometimes call after you. If you have red hair dye it or be prepared to be saluted as "Rubia." Never bow to a man unless he lifts his hat first. If you are a man you may dress as an Englishman, an operatic tenor or a chorus singer from Carmen without exciting remark. Never wear glasses. If you are blind take a dog on a string. When you sit down at the table or arise always bow and say "Buenas." This is imperative. You may jostle people without apology, but never speak to any one without saying "your grace," be he noble, friend or beggar. "Will your grace do me the favor to bring me my coffee at 9 o'clock tomorrow?" would strike an American bellboy with dismay. But it is the literal translation of the Spanish request. Never tell a beggar to clear out, but say that you have left your purse at home and that you will remember him tomorrow or gently murmur that God will reward him, whereat he will smile, thank you and depart.

These same beggars, who spring up on every side, seem to have a code of etiquette we could not fathom. After two or three days there were a few who begged only from me, two or three others who begged Jean. Evidently we were understood to be the patrons of certain beggars who out of a crowd of mendicants were the only ones to approach us who would take their dose with thanks or if we said "tomorrow" would smilingly back away at once.

A trip into Spain ought to mean more than sketches of life as we saw it in a single city. Yet it was our pleasure to linger on in Madrid, with the exception of three days spent in Toledo and the Escorial, for the whole of our two months' holiday, and to return direct to Paris without seeing any of the southern country, so beloved by our tourists. So can any one wonder that to us Spain means Madrid, the city of marvelous contrasts?—E. C. Allen in Outlook.

## Why Elsie Was Sent to Bed

While little Elsie's older sister, May, was entertaining her latest acquisition, a most dignified and genteel young man, in the parlor Elsie was relegated to the dining room to play with her doll.

This particular one, the possessor of a kid body and a bisque head, had been somewhat ailing of late, owing to the fact that its head was gradually becoming detached and its pivotal eyes refused to perform their functions of opening and closing. After considerable probing for the cause of the trouble Elsie made the discovery that there was something inside of it and finally succeeded in extracting a large roll of tightly curled hair. A moment later she burst into the parlor in a great state of excitement and shouted:

"Pity sakes! No wonder Dorothy was sick! Look what was in her stomach! She must have swallowed Sister May's rat!" — Pittsburgh Gazette.

## Second Thoughts.

"It cannot be," sighed the maid. "I respect you highly, Mr. Hunter, but we are incompatible."

"Well, I suppose it cannot be helped," the young man replied, pocketing his chagrin and looking about for his hat, "but it defeats all my cherished hopes. I had planned a house in which I fondly imagined we might be happy. It was to have had a pantry twice as large as the ordinary size, with a roomy closet in which to stow away the new cooking utensils and things that a woman naturally buys when a peddler comes around."

"Stay, George," she said, faltering. "Perhaps I have been too hasty. Give me another day or two to think it over. It is not impossible that—that!"

## NOMINATIONS BY DIRECT PRIMARIES

A New State Constitution Offers the Opportunity to Secure This Modern System.

Nomination of candidates for office directly by the people is rapidly displacing the old party convention system in the United States.

Indiana is one of the states that has not thus far looked with favor upon this innovation. We have been content here with the old party caucus-convention methods, a system which has constituted one of the greatest sources of strength to the political machines and been a conspicuous agency for inefficient government. The gross frauds and strong arm methods practiced under this system make a black page in the political history of the country.

It is true we have experimented a little in Indiana with a doubtful form of local party primaries. This makes their use optional with the party organizations of each county. They cannot be properly safeguarded and they represent no test of the merits of the direct, mandatory primary.

The direct primary method of nomination of candidates is now in operation in thirty states. Included in the list is every state in the middle west with the exception of Indiana. This legislation has been stoutly opposed by the political bosses and the interests they represent. A wide variety of laws have been enacted, many of them, on account of this opposition, so compromising in character or so loaded with restrictions as to be of doubtful value in carrying out their purpose. But through "jockeying" and harassed and discouraged by these agencies, the direct primary, as a principle of political action, appears to have taken a firm hold upon the people. Like the other modern institutions of popular government, it is undoubtedly destined to become a permanent fixture in our political system. Where now inadequate or unworkable, doubtless ways will be found to correct the defects.

It is possible to secure the direct and mandatory primary in Indiana through legislation. But at the best, it would be a party act and unavoidably associated with the prospective interests of the party that happens to be in the saddle at the time of the enactment. An adequate system designed to serve the interests of all the people can only come through a deliberative non-partisan body like a constitutional convention. The system should be made a part of the organic law of the state, completely dissociated with contending political parties.

The best thought and experience on this subject agree that to be an effective weapon in the warfare upon machine politics and to make political parties truly responsible to their membership, the primary should be held by the state, at state expense, state wide, direct, open and, preferably, that some system of publicity be established by the state to inform voters concerning the principles advocated by the candidates for office.

The Short Ballot and Proportional Representation are late proposals associated with the direct primary.

The principle of the first is that the people shall vote only for the officials responsible for determining policies of government. Its chief purposes are to secure a short ballot, and therefore more intelligent voting and more direct responsibility, and to keep administrative officers out of politics. The short ballot principle is now in operation in about 300 cities.

Probably no state has more need of at least some application of the short ballot principle than Indiana. It has the usual long ticket, including, for example, such a purely administrative officer as the state statistician, while the county and the judiciary systems are quite extraordinary in their complexity.

Proportional Representation is a system of conducting elections which assures representation to all political groups, according to their numerical strength.

## LABOR'S INTEREST IN A NEW CONSTITUTION

It Would Give Opportunity to Secure a Workmen's Compensation Act For Indiana.

Preeminently an industrial state, Indiana has been slow to accept principles of legislation having to do with the protection of her industrial classes from the dependency that follows death or injury in the practice of their daily tasks. This is a situation due rather to the limitations of the present constitution than to any inherent hardness of heart on the part of the employing class. The constitution stands like a stone wall against all legislation to this purpose.

Compensation for injuries or death to workmen in the conduct of industry has long been realized in ad-

vanced legislation in most of the European countries. It is now becoming quite general in the United States. The value of this system as an agency of protection for the men subject to the dangers of industry and their

dependents, as well as its notable benefit to the general social welfare, are now recognized by every industrial nation. Though long delayed in its coming in this country, it has now become an established fact in twenty-two states. Eight others are seriously considering the subject. These twenty-two states include every northern state where there is any considerable industrial development, except Indiana and Pennsylvania. In some form and to some extent these twenty-two states are guaranteeing protection to their industrial classes.

So general now is the acceptance of the principle of compensation in legislation in the United States, that the employer who pays compensation is practically at no disadvantage as against competition in other states where the old method still prevails. Under the compensation system, the employer adds his compensation payment to the cost of his product and passes it on to the consumers. It becomes a legitimate cost factor in production. In practical effect, society takes over the burden hitherto carried by its weakest members—the dependent family of the dead or injured workman. The broken workman is put on the same basis in industry as the broken machine.

Under the old system, it is estimated that not more than one-third of the compensation for death or injuries awarded the workman or his family by the courts ever reached their hands. The rest was divided between the lawyers and the cost of litigation. The system in its results worked for the benefit alone of the liability insurance companies and the attorneys. Under the new system of workmen's compensation, the full compensation, with no deductions for any purpose, goes directly and promptly to the workman or his family.

The various state acts, while uniform in establishing the principle of putting the burden upon the industry, differ considerably in their standards of compensation and methods of administration. The scale of payments naturally is the most important feature of the system. In the compensation scheme, provision is made for compensation for the dependents in case of death, for permanent disability, or during the time of partial disability. Compensation in case of death or permanent disability is usually based upon a percentage of yearly wages, with a minimum and maximum limit, and varying allowances, according to the number of the dependents. The scale of variation is in most cases from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per week during the period of dependency, with a time limit in most states of six to seven years. In case of temporary disability, the compensation is ordinarily from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the weekly wage.

Indiana is out of harmony with her sister states in this matter of protection of her industrial classes. The remedy can come only through a constitutional convention.

## Breechloading Cannon.

The breechloading cannon were among the earliest used. We find them on English and other ships as early as the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and therefore much before the time of the buccaners. The cannon was a mere tube, bound with heavy iron rings, and was loaded by the insertion of the "gonne chamber," an iron pan containing the charge, which fitted into and closed the breech. These guns were very clumsy affairs in comparison with the modern breechloader, but the principle was the same.

## Cause For Suspicion.



"Oh, no; I can never trust my husband again. I feel convinced he is carrying on with the cook."

"What makes you think that?"

"Last night he kissed me in the lark." — Fliegende Blätter.

## The Nutmeg Tree.

The nutmeg is the kernel of the fruit of several species of trees growing wild in Asia, Africa and America. The cultivated nutmeg tree is from fifty to seventy-five feet high and produces fruit for sixty years. The fruit is of the size and appearance of a roundish pear, yellow in color. The fleshy part of the fruit is rather hard and resembles candied citron. Within is the nut, enveloped in the curious yellowish red aril known to us as mace. Up to 1796 the Dutch, being in possession of the islands producing the only valuable variety of the nutmeg, jealously tried to prevent the carrying of the tree or a living seed of it into any territory independent of Dutch rule.

## His Latin Helper.

There was a famous British officer, Lieutenant General Sir George Murray, who served in the expedition to Egypt. When before Alexandria, the troops having suffered severely from want of water, his literary acquisitions were of the greatest service, instructing him that Caesar's army had been in the same predicament. Referring to his "Caesar" (which he always carried in his portable library), he found his recollection right—that water had been obtained by the Romans from wells dug at a certain spot in the sands. A trial was immediately made, and the result was a copious supply. The British troops braced up and conquered Egypt.—New York Press.

## Why Four States Meet.

The United States is the only country in the world that has a "four corners," that is to say, a place where four states meet. Look at your atlas and you will see Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona touching each other. At no other place on the globe do four states, territories or provinces unite to form such a junction.

The spot is on a spur of the Carizo mountains, and few tourists visit it, because it is not easily accessible and partly because comparatively few people think about it. A monument marks it, however, erected by the government surveyors. The point is reached by a trail leading from the road from the Navajo Springs in Colorado, in the Ute reservation, to the San Juan river.

## The Barber's Pole.

How many of you can tell why a barber has a red and white striped pole as a sign? In the olden times barbers were also surgeons in a small way, particularly in the operation of bleeding. To assist the operation it was necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, and the barber always kept one ready, as well as strips of cloth for bandaging the patient's arm. When the staff was not in use the bandage was tied to it so that they might be together when wanted, and the barber usually hung them at his door as a sign. As the course of time, however, a painted pole took the place at the door of the one used in the operation, and thus came the sign.

First Stranger (on railway train)—So you are selling Professor Blank's new book, are you? Strange coincidence! I am Professor Blank.

Second Stranger—That so? Then you wrote the very book I am agent for?

"Yes. The hardest work I ever did was writing that book."

"Well, well! That's another strange coincidence. The hardest work I ever did was trying to sell it." — New York Weekly.

## The Power of Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm is one magnet of power. You must fire every event with it, touch thoughts and acts with it. It will transmute drudgery into gold, drudgery into delight. What matters if the soul which lives beside you is cold and selfish? Set him a good example! Joy is sunshine, and he will feel it. Every irksome task is a chance for power, for the qualities which they bring out are God's gifts which fit us to enjoy better things. Easy things will come if you have spent your heart's blood on gaining strength, for the very goal of power is the ease which comes from strength. We laugh at things and people who used to cow or annoy us. We do gracefully and swiftly the tasks once so hard. One by one we have unriveted our chains. We are free! — Nautilus.

## AN ENGLISH BLIZZARD.

It Took a Regiment of Soldiers to Clear the Roads in 1836.

There was a certain Hercules engine which cut a noble figure in the English blizzard of 1836.

To appreciate the role played by the Hercules some idea must be given of the effect of the storm on other methods of travel. Fourteen mail coaches were abandoned on as many roads. Another was dug out of drifts five times between Exeter and London.

Another was buried so deep that it took 300 men, principally sappers and miners, several hours to make a passage to the coach and rescue the mails and passengers, while near Chatham the snow lay to a depth of thirty or forty feet, the military being turned out to the number of 600 to clear the way.

In London the drifts were ten feet deep, and hundreds of men and carts were employed hauling snow out to the fields in the suburbs. The markets were in a bad way. One day only four stall holders were able to reach a main market. Greens which a few days before the storm were being sold for threepence a bunch at market now fetched from tenpence to a shilling, turnips, carrots and celery becoming equally dear, while penny handfuls of parsley realized 2s. 6d., and the happy possessor of a bunch which he had previously purchased for ninepence realized for his prize no less a sum than £1 2s. 3d.

Amid all this confusion the pioneer railways covered themselves with glory by running trains almost without interruption. There was a deep cutting on one line where the snow had drifted badly, and great numbers of people turned out to see how the Hercules engine would get along. They imagined, of course, that she would be stopped, but to their astonishment the engine dashed right into the drift, "clearing her way through apparently without the slightest difficulty, the snow at the same time flying over the top of the engine chimney like foam from the broken waves of a violent sea, and notwithstanding obstructions the train came down from Greenhead (twenty miles) in one hour and a quarter." — London Queen.

## Enterprise.



## Reasons For Being Indignant.

There was something in the atmosphere which told him that things were not exactly the same. Silence followed soon after the usual greetings, but at length she spoke. "Are you aware, sir," she began, "that one hand of the Bartholdi statue measures sixteen feet five inches?"

"So I have heard," he nodded, happy to be addressed again.

"The thickness of the head from ear to ear," she pursued icily, "is ten feet."

"Yes."

"The nose is four feet six inches long."

"That's right."

"The mouth is three feet across."

"I believe so. Just imagine it."

"The waist thirty-five feet around."

"Yes. Why?"

"Then will you kindly explain, sir," she continued, "why you stated in the poem which you addressed to me that I reminded you of the Goddess of Liberty?" — Ladies' Home Journal.

## Street Lighting.

The streets of New York were first lighted in 1697, the lighting being done by a lantern suspended from a pole stretched out from the window of every seventh house.

The lighting of streets with gas was first tried in 1816 in Baltimore. At Philadelphia a theater was thus lighted on Nov. 25, 1816, the first place of amusement in America illuminated in that manner.

Gas was first used for lighting houses in Boston in 1822. It had been used thirty years before at Cornwall, England. — Scrap Book.

## ENGLAND'S SACRED BEAST.

Unwritten Law Against Shooting Even Hen Eating Foxes.

"Down in the country the other day there was a village sensation in which I was called upon to adjudicate for the farmers assembled in the parlor of the only village inn," writes the London correspondent of Town and Country. "One of their number had shot a fox which had prowled about among the fowls for so many nights that fowl keeping was becoming a risky business."

"The ordinary farmer does not mind losing an occasional hen, but Reynard is a greedy beast and kills for the mere pleasure of the thing, and the hunt does not always pay up promptly. So here was a fine point in sporting etiquette to be settled. The farmer had shot a fox. He did not care. In fact, he preferred to shoot his chest with pride, as if it were a badge of all the unwritten laws of British sport."

"Now, custom from time immemorial has decreed that the fox shall be as safe from gun and trap as if he were sacred. He belongs to the hounds and must be allowed to roam through the covers and farmyards at will, devouring what may happen in his way. Custom, too, demands that the hunt shall pay the damages. The hunt generally pays, though in innumerable cases the secretary is well aware that he is being swindled."

"But this particular farmer said he had hunted for many years himself and had never made a claim for lost hens. A year or two ago, however, a fox had paid a nocturnal visit to his fowl yard and had played havoc with the feathered denizens. A night or two after it happened again. A third time the fox came around and made a most deplorable mess of a lot of fine Wyandottes and some expensive Buff Orpingtons."

"Then the farmer wrote to the hunt secretary and asked for damages. The reply was that the claim would be attended to shortly, and at Christmas the settlement came in the form of a ham. Thereupon the farmer declared war on all foxes and killed them ruthlessly. And this was the point which puzzled the farmers on Saturday night."

"Jim Crawford shot a fox last year," said one of the men, "and no good has come to him since. It ain't lucky and it ain't sportsmanlike. Let 'em kill your hens. That's what they are there for, and if one hunt secretary is mean there are a hundred who are generous."

"There you have it. Sport is sport and its rules are adamant. It must, however, be put to the credit of British hunt clubs that they spend millions of pounds a year in England, Wales and Ireland for the upkeep of the sport."

"Think of the hunters that are bred and sold annually, the packs of hounds, the huntsmen, the stable people, the dozens of hangers on who make a living out of it! Without the hounds certain districts of England would be depopulated. Leicestershire and the midland counties would be almost impoverished if a law were suddenly put in force to make an end to the rich man's pastime. Country houses in nonhunting districts may be had almost for the price of a cottage in Leicestershire, whereas in the Quorn and Pytchley country a country house is as expensive, if not more so, than a London mansion. Instead of diminishing, hunting has grown in popular favor."

## A Lively Chit.

The old time dandy had a great admiration for high sounding words and phrases. He also had a deep respect for a man who has the boldness to devise innovations of speech.

"I tell you Massa Rawson has a powerful control of language," said one old plantation negro thoughtfully on his return from a neighborly call. "I s'pect to learn something every time I hear him talk. He was telling Major Williams 'bout his wife being taken sick after dat dog bite she had, an' 'stead ob saying in respects to her shaking fit she had dat she 'shook like she had de ager,' same as most folks would say, what figur' is you s'posing he used?"

"I dunno," said the old man's wife sulkily from the ironing board. "He said she 'shook like an ash pan.' Dat's his figur', an' I ain't gwine forget it." — Youth's Companion.